ADVANCE IN ASTRONOMY

MARVELOUS ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE CLOSING CENTURY.

Principles of Instrument Making Perfected-Results of Spectroscopic Observation.

The achievements of astronomy during the nineteenth century have been little short of marvelous. Not only have the classic methods of research been expended and developed, but in the latter half of the century new instruments of unexpected power have been perfected and results obtained by their use in fields utterly closed to the astronomers of a hundred

Mathematical analysis reached a high state of perfection in the researches of Laplace and Lagrange at the century's beginning; the labors of profound analysts like Gauss, Adams, Le Verrier, Gylden, Hill, Newcomb and many others, have placed mathematical astronomy on an entirely new footing. It is imposible, in a popular paper, to give any account of the triumphs of mathematicians. It must suffice to say that the advances in the theory of the motions of the heavenly bodies are as important and far-reaching as the results obtained by the spectroscope, the photometer and the photographic plate. One signal result stands out as a brilliant type of the power of analysis.

DISCOVERY OF NEPTUNE. The planet Neptune was discovered with the telescope in 1846 in consequence of laborious calculations by Le Verrier (and Adams) upon the materials of the planet Uranus. Uranus had been discovered by chance, by Sir William Herschel in 1781. A body of unusual appearance was seen in his telescope. Examination showed that it was a major planet revolving about the sun in eighty-four years. Careful observations gave the shape and size of its orbit. Calculations of the perturbing forces exerted by the other known major planets-Mercury, Venus, the earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn-showed that its course in space would be along a certain line if these planets, and only these, affected its motion. Renewed observations showed very slight, yet obvious deviations from the predicted course. It occurred to several astronomers -to Arago, Bessel, Struve, Le Verrier, Adams-that these deviations were produced by the attraction of a major planet as yet unknown. Sir John Herschel wrote of the new planet a few weeks before its discovery in memorable words: "We see it as Columbus saw America from the shores of Spain. Its movements have been felt trembling along the far-reaching line of our analysis with a certainty hardly inferior to ocular demonstration." The axtraordinarily complex problem of inverse perturbations was worked out by Le Verrier and by Adams and the place where the new planet would be found was foretold. When the telescope was directed to the predicted place the unknown planet was there; the mathematician, in his study, had directed the observer's telescope. Other achievements of the same order of merit, though

far less striking, have distinguished the

present century.

INSTRUMENT MAKING. In the mathematical processes relating to spherical and to practical astronomy also this century has made its mark in history. Bessel, Struve and their successors in Europe and in America have reconstructed these branches of the science from the foundations. Every pupil in our colleges is now familiar with the highest refinements of observation and calculation, and the principles of instrument making have been carried well nigh to perfection. In some departments the instruments furnished are so perfect that the outstanding errors of observation are due chiefly to the human being who uses the apparatus, not to the apparatus itself. The distances of the sun and of many of the stars have been fixed with exactness. Telescopes are now made of great size and power. In 1824 Sir John Herschel became possessed of a very good refractor of five inches aper-An instrument of equal power is now attached alongside the thirty-six-inch telescope of the Lick Observatory to serve as a mere finder-like the sight of a rifleto direct the giant tube of the main instru-Reflecting telescopes, too, have been much improved, though not greatly in-Herschel. Well-equipped observatories are now scattered all over the earth. The heavens are assiduously watched, by prolength and breadth of the globe, and no change of importance can take place without being detected-perhaps by photography-and reported by the electric telegraph to every interested watcher in all the con-

RESULTS IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

The advent of photography as the handof astronomy marks a distinct adsensitive plate partially records all rays of light that fall upon its surface. Such a istered in its proper position and of its brightness. A second plate, taken succeeding night, records all changes, either of position or of brilliancy. this way that new minor planets tion; new variable stars detected, by their change of brilliancy. Maps of the whole sky are now made by photography, and they record millions upon millions of stars. by the old methods. The study of the solar corona would have been impossible without the photographic plate.

The mysterious world of the nebulae, too. is depicted by means of photography with extraordinary faithfulness, the work of years of observation being compressed into hours. Up to this time little success has been attained, however, in the study of planetary features by photography, and the old methods of telescopic examination and pictorial representation by drawing are still employed. It is partly for this reason that so much remained doubtful in the accounts of the surface details of Mars, Jupi-

STUDY OF THE COMETS.

In the study of the physicial characteristics of comets, also, photography has proved to be of the very first importance. Features quite impossible to see with the eye are distinctly shown on the negative plate; and in this field, we are on the very tion of comets with meteor swarms is a fact of capital importance.

The electric telegraph has revolutionized certain parts of astronomy and geodesy. All longitudes are now fixed by "the Ameri- street. Fire, tornado and explosion.

can method" with unheard of accuracy and rapidity, and the figure of our globe wil soon be well determined. One of the striking discoveries of the century is Dr. Chandler's detection of a minute regular change of the axis of rotation of the earth whose effect is shown in a regular, though small, variation of the latitudes of places. This discovery is an excellent example of the thoroughness with which all astronomical work-both observation and calculation-is

now performed. NEW DISCOVERIES. At the beginning of the century, Sir William Herschel was in mid-career. He had discovered the planet Uranus in 1781; its two brighter satellites were discovered by him in 1787; the two innermost satellites of Saturn in 1789. The satellite of Neptune was discovered by Lassell in 1846; two more satellites to Uranus, again by Lassell, in 1851; a satellite to Saturn by Bond in 1848; two satellites to Mars by Hall in 1877; a satellite to Jupiter by Barnard in 1892; a ninth satellite to Saturn by Pickering

Newton's discovery of universal gravitation reached no further than the outermost planet known to him-Saturn The discovery of Uranus and Neptune extended the scope, but Herschel's detection of systems | much self-deception as to the fulfillment of binary stars revolving about each other according to this law made gravitation | deal of self-satisfaction which has no right truly universal; the law was effective to the boundaries of the universe. Our knowledge of double stars has been vastly extended by the discoveries of this century. Thousands of such systems have been discovered and many orbital motions are al-

To Herschel a star was a shining body like the sun, both being of unknown constitution. The spectroscope (invented by Bunsen and Kirchhoff in 1859) brought a new engine to bear on problems until then utterly insolvable. The spectrum of the sun, or of a star, compared with the spectra of terrestrial substances, proves the existence in the flery envelopes of these bodies or incandescent clouds of metallic vapors. Lead, iron, gold, copper and other metals are there present.

COMPOSITION OF THE SUN. The Nebular Hypothesis of Laplace (published in 1796) had declared that the sun and all the planets were but condensations from a single vast nebula that once filled all space. The spectroscope proves that the stars, the sun and the earth are made up of the same elements. If the earth were to be raised to the temperature of the sun, it would be like it-a miniature sun. The sun is, in fact, a star. The stars are, in general, composed of terrestrial elements. This great generalization strengthens the nebular hypothesis in its larger acceptations, but the century has brought forward many doubts as to its minor details. With the discovery of the spectroscope the science of astronomical physics was born. The most amazing single result of spectroscopic observation is the determination of the velocity with which stars are approaching to, or receding from, the earth. All stars are in motion with respect to the earth. As they move away from, or towards us, the pitch of their spectral lines is altered by their velocity precisely as the pitch of the bell of passing locomotive engine is altered by its motion towards us, or from us. The motion of the sun and of the whole solar system among the stars, in space, can be determined in this fashion. We are approaching some stars; we are receding from others. The line of the motion our whole solar system can thus be drawn in the universe and this problem is now being worked out in all its details at several places, notably at the Lick Observa-

In the foregoing paragraphs it has not been possible to note more than a few of the greater achievements of the astronomy of the century. Only a few of the greater men are named. A full account of astronomical progress would require a volume, and it would include a host of honored names. In each and every department we should find Americans in the highest places. Nowhere has astronomy flourished better than upon our own soil, and we may look forward to the next century with confidence. EDWARD S. HOLDEN, Formerly Director of Lick Observatory.

Painting Cecil Rhodes's Portrait.

Amelia Kussner, in Chicago Tribune. When I arrived at Cape Town Cecil Rhodes was in his summer home, Grotte Schoor, in a suburb twenty minutes' drive from the city limits. Mr. Rhodes had been set down as a women-hater of most pronounced type, and this fact, together with that he was particularly busy at the time, the mutterings of the Boer war rolling through the country, did not tend to remy personal card without the letters of 'We shall see about it!" The result was an order to begin work two days later. It is the soul of progress. The great man's manner was brusque to the point of rudeness, but there was something winsome about it that carried conviction. He is a stalwart man, over six feet

which is enormous, even in proportion to his body. Everything in the make-up of the uncrowned ruler of South Africa indicates rugged strength and staying power. His mouth and chin show resolution, and he has an eye of gray that is fierce and fascinating when it opens fully. One might think him phlegmatic, but he is the liveliest man I ever saw when he moves about, and he always seems to be in motion. He has been described as an intriguer, but he seems to be singularly frank and open in character, and is every inch a fighter. He gave me sixteen sited by messengers running in and delivering letters that required immediate attention. are discovered, by their change of post- He would open them, scan the contents, then momentarily incline his head slightly forward, knit his brows, and almost immediately give an oral answer to the secretary, touching the most important and weighty questions. He possesses wonderful self-control, and his face is an impenetraalmost repulsive lines, and then assuming a placid expression of serenity that was pleasing. Mr. Rhodes loathes society and table he can invariably win him for his antique Dutch furniture, but he cares very little for art or artistic things. He frequently criticised the "dilatory tactics of

> the Home Office," and said the Boers should be spanked like naughty children. The Homesick Soldier.

Soft and blue and fleckless, tropic skies are

b, my arms are empty of her dear embraces! Oh, to be in her land-in God's land-again! -Ethel Bowman.

SHORT, PERTINENT AND INSPIRING DISCOURSE ON MANLINESS.

By the Rev. Dan F. Bradley, D. D. Pastor of First Congregational Church, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Manliness is a subject in which every one of us, from youngest to oldest, is interested. The boy's highest ambition is to be man. And when he has attained to man's years, man's strength and man's duties, and knows he cannot go back to childhood, he still desires to possess the best characteristics of his present estate-to be a man in the true sense of the word. It is still his pride to be considered manly.

But we all know there is a great deal of sham in life as we commonly find it. much pretense of knowledge not possessed. of what is admired and praised, a great to exist. In other words, we are still boys in many respects-mannish instead of manly. Without intending to be, we are concelted. We feel our importance, and the first thing we do is to try some of those things which we at the time consider

Solomon says "The glory of young men is their strength!" Instead of remaining in the quiet use and enjoyment of what is already theirs, most men early begin to subject their powers to test, and aim to discover what they can stand. To a certain extent, and along certain lines, this is commendable and right. Those are grand

"I dare do all that may be seem a man; Who dares do more is none." Men often knowingly undergo a trial of strength which it was never intended they should stand. Some few show amazing endurance, but the greater number are ruined by foolish tampering with their powers. Thus you find some men old at thirty, who have been strong at sixty. All will agree and farm implements. For prizes there emphasizing the three-fold composition of man's nature-body, soul and spirit. To suffer these last to decay would be the worst species of suicide.

Many have seen the reproduction of a very old piece of sculpture, called the "Torso"-the body of a powerful man without head or limbs. It was once as perfect a man as human art could frame out of marble; but now the parts which expressed life, activity, mind, are all gone -the trunk only remains to testify to glory

WHEN MANLINESS IS GONE. Such is a man when his manliness is ruined by those base qualities which undermine it, grind it away, or shiver it to pieces; such when the soul has lost its highest virtues and its proud aspirations are smothered forever; such when the spirit is dead through imprisonment and neglect, and the germ of life is yielded up blighted and fruitless. There remains the trunk, the body, to tell the story of powers squandered and opportunities ungrasped, until the decay of time and the mold of the grave reduce it to dust and Such must everyone become who de-

the body, obeying its passionate decrees and following its unlawful designs. Surely meant to wield the fiercest sword, to repel the slightest insult, to settle all contested points by an appeal to brute force. And unhappy the boistrous oaths, the harsh words which we daily hear in the crowd, and even in the home, not to speak of sights rougher still, are evidence that the spirit of barbaric manliness is not altogether wanting in this generation. But

will any who take pride in being true men

votes himself to the undivided service of

stoop to what belongs to a lower order of created beings whose ruling power is momentary passion and violent appetite? The ideal manliness of a very large number of young men to-day is of a milder but no less debased type. The greatness in one case is perhaps to excel in the rivalry of drink. Yet another acquires manly fame by his cleverness at cards or dice, by whose lucky number he sweeps the table and fills his purse with the fruits of another's toil, the rightful comfort and enjoyment of mother and children. Duty,

But without further illustration of false ideals-of manliness so-called-I turn to "I have come all the way from America of the hero of Trafalgar-"Victory or to paint your portrait," I said, with as | death." It is this which distinguishes the much nonchlance as I could command. He great man from the insignificant. It is

honesty, principle, where are they? I:

leaves its mark on all it takes in hand; Do not suppose it is confined to the conquerors of nations, to generals and statesworld. It is found among men who have town; among women who have seldon see a man force his way through obstacles to keep square with the world and live honestly, you may set it down for earnest-Life is too short to spend it in trifling. Be earnest in your work. What Ritter. is worth doing at all is worth doing well. and earnestness even in the smaller duties makes its value felt. There is a very current idea that a man cains when he does least work for most

shows a lack of moral courage. ANOTHER MANLY TRAIT. Here then we come to a second manly trait. Some think it manly to be hearty with everyone they meet, and to acquiesce in everything suggested. They make no distinction in friendships or plans. Comble mask, sometimes wrinkling hard and | pany and association is all to them, no matter of what kind. They even assume vice as if it made them more manly, while in reality it makes cowards of them; they are

It may be shrewd, but it is not man-

ly; for it is not honest, and dishonesty is a

characteristic feature of unmanliness. It

debauchee with a mouthful of oaths will laugh or sneer? Let him have the but you keep your character; let him understand that you value your life and self-respect too much to waste them foolishly, not to say wickedly. Scorn to do a mean act. Be open, candid, truthful. Knowing a thing to be wrong don't be ashamed to say so, come what

may. All else is cowardice. We have not only a body to nourish and support, and a soul to aspire to a future better than the past, but also a spirit whose subtle, quiet working must not be hindered, and need not be hindered because the body toils from morning to night Be in earnest about the welfare of this soul and spirit. You need light to work by. conception of how keeping the spirit pure lightens the dark, crooked paths we are forced to go through, how it eases the shoulders of the heavy burdens we are und to bear. More than half the troubles which oppress the life of man are from within. Pride, avarice, sensuality, bring more men to an early grave than hard work and poor food. Conquer these by a courageous "No" to temptation and a manly ('Yes" to the loving invitation of the ospel, and toil will lose much of its weariness, poverty much of its distress

Lastly you need a model and you need ssistance. Christian manliness is something derived, and it is to be acquired in precisely the same way in which you gain skill in your occupation; namely, by the value your implements for the work which they can do, and if they are useful to the end you prize them and will not part with them. Jesus Christ is the only perfect in honor of Miss Lilyane Davis, of Ander- dropping a nickel in the slot.

ceforth glorious to be a man. He alone is the true standard. You have His example, and you have what is more important, the promise of His continual help.

With these go forth and "show yourselves Of Him we learn to be gentlemen-that is, men with all the magnificence of earnestness and courage, conjoined with ten-derness and refinement. Of Him we learn to be courteous to all, obedient to lawful authority, respectful to superiors, kind to

Be considerate to those whose lot is cast n your home or office, not burdening them with unnecessary cares or making their lives bitter by hard usage. Be scrupulously exact in your dealings, whether in paying or rendering your labor. Work in earnest, pray in earnest, be content to suffer a little rather than pick a quarrel with your neighbor. Live as men, that you may ie as men and hereafter be made perfect n and through the man divine, Jesus

THE CITY'S SOCIAL LIFE.

(CONCLUDED FROM ELEVENTH PAGE) prizes were awarded to Mrs. C. E. Ruch and Mrs. N. E. Gillette, after which a

luncheon was served. Among the guests resent were Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. Waters, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Ruch, Mrs. Gillette, Mrs. George, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Sumner, Mrs. Higham, Mrs. Meyers, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Kimber, Miss Marston, the Misses Herd and Miss Heizer. The Katharine Home Auxiliary will have bag sale Friday afternoon at the resi-

cence of Mrs. Courtland Van Camp, on North Delaware street. The officers and nembers of the auxiliary are as follows: resident, Miss Margaret Care,; vice president, Mrs. Edgar H. Evans; secretary, Miss Anna Louise Beck; treasurer, Miss Julia Landers. The other members are Mrs. Arthur Voorhees Brown, Mrs. John Somerville, Mrs. Perry Hall Clifford, Miss Deborah D. Moore, Miss Ellen Sommers Baker, Miss Katherine Stewart, Miss Eleanor Smith, Miss Lillian Reese, Miss Virginia Keep, Miss Eleanor Dilks, Miss Marjorie Ellis, Miss Anna Spann, Miss Sarah Millard, Miss Ella Van Camp, Mrs. Frank N. Churchman, Miss Margaret Ridgeley Miss Julia Mothershead, Miss Martha Carey, Mrs. Charles Latham and Mrs. Will-

A Riley entertainment was given by the Ladies' Society of the German House vesterday afternoon, the hostesses being Mrs. Julius Wocher, Mrs. William Carlin and Miss Adelaide Goetz, and they were assisted by Mrs. Galloway, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Fleener, Miss Ella Smith and Mrs. Farrell. large shock of corn stalks and the stage was an imitation of "The old swimmin with a prudent use of their energies might | hole," with shocks of corn and pumpkins old home, a box of stationery with a Riley During the afternoon a musical pregramme "There, Little Girl, Don't Cry;" Miss Arold recited "When the Frost Is on the Punkin," and Miss Krull recited "That Old Sweetheart of Mine." Among the guests from out of town were Miss Selman, of Greenfield, and Miss Forker, of Chicago with Mrs. Fleener, and Miss Diekmier, of

Club Notes.

French Club. Monday, With Mrs. Collins, 949 North Illinois street. The Woman's Research Club. Monday. Hostess, Mrs. H. T. Conde, 1206 Broad-

The Review Circle. Thursday. Mrs. C. "The Gentleman from In-

The Minuet Club. Monday evening, Nov. Assembly hop at the Brenneke Indianapolis Literary Club. Monday. (Ladies' night.) "Is Poetry Worth While,"

Philomathean Club. + Friday. Hostess, Mrs. Ritchie. "The Great Canals," Mrs. Grimes; magazine article, Mrs. Spencer, Current events.

Tuxedo Historical League. Friday. Mrs. Roach, hostess. "Horace Greeley," Mrs. James Breeding; "Henry M. Stanley," Mrs. Frank Heaton The Olio Club. Friday, Hostess, Mrs. F. Edwards. "Russia, Its People and

Resources," Maria C. Stubbs; "Peter the Great," Mrs. Anna Risk. Parlor Club. Wednesday. Hostess, Miss McKay. Poems; "Developements," "Epilogue," "Prospice," "Last Statue," "Stanza ber of stories written by children were

and Bust," Elizabeth Nicholson The Rosemary Club. Monday. "Ferdinand and Isabella, Conquest of Granada,' Lucille B. Ballard; conversation, "Lelia-The Seige of Granada," Harriet Shepard. Local Council of Women. Tuesday. Council business 2:30 to 3:30; address, "Church

and Home," Rev. J. Cumming Smith; re-

port from Tabernacle Aid Society, Mrs. J. Over-the-Teacups Club. Friday. With Mrs. W. W. Woollen; "Holland House," Mrs. K. L. Dorsey; conversation, "Roger's Breakfast and Lamb's Supper," led by Mrs. Woollen and Mrs. Lew Wallace, jr. Kappa Altha Theta, Zeta Alumnae Chaper. Saturday. With Miss Emma Virginia

"Woman's Education, How Should it Differ from Man's Education?" Ida M. Ashby. Conversation by Minerva H. Criley. Fortnightly Literary Club. Tuesday. "Sheridan and Garrick," by the drama, Mrs. Henry Eitel; "School for Scandal, "Lady of Lyons," "She Stoops to Conquer"

Butler Jameson Katharine Merrill Club. Saturday. "Oliver Goldsmith," by Mrs. Charles Schurman; "A Coffee House Party," by Mrs. Edward H. Dean; conversation, by Mrs. Stoughton A. Fletcher, Mrs. Hilton U. Brown, Mrs. Henry Kahn and Miss Martha Griffith.

and "Their Delineators," by Mrs. Ovid

Irvington.

Miss Jean Blair is spending Sunday at her home in Martinsville, Ind. Mrs. Carrie Ritter is making a short visit with relatives in Danville, Ind. Dr. Joseph Champion, of Washington, D.

C., will to-day visit Mr. and Mrs. Charles The Fortnightly Club met Friday afternoon with Mrs. J. E. McGaughey, on Dillon

Miss Harriet Ritter will be at home informally on Thursday for Mrs. Halstead Mrs. Mary Strong and her mother, Mrs. Carter, were the guests of Irvington friends

Miss Lilyane Davis will come Tuesday from Anderson to be the guest of Miss Mabel Morris. Mrs. Ella Stewart, of Chicago, is the

guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cross, on Miss Lucie Forsyth, who has been visiting relatives in Nineveh for several weeks. has returned home.

the guest of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Moore, last week. Miss Mabel Craycroft and Miss Mary Hawkins, of Noblesville, were the guests of Kappa friends last week. Miss Virginia Rodefer, of Elwood, Ind., is

Mr. R. E. Moore, of Ladoga, Ind., was

the guest of her sister. Miss Velma Rodefer, at the college residence. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Edgington and family will leave the last of this month for Florida, where they will spend the winter.

The Irvington Auxiliary of the Flower Mission will meet Thursday afternoon with Mrs. J. F. Edgington, on Central avenue. The young ladies of the Pi Beta Phi fraternity gave a taffy pulling last night at the home of Miss Catherine Stevenson, in Indianapolis.

Ind., was the guest of Mrs. Elizabeth Powell and Mr. Sylvester Johnson for several days last week. The Irvington Dramatic Club held its first meeting of the year on Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Tibbott, on

Dr. Richard Haughton, of Richmond,

Miss Ruth Davenport entertained a num ber of her friends on Friday evening at her home on Ritter avenue, in honor of her fourteenth birthday. The young ladies of the Kappa Kappa

Gamma fraternity will give a dance to-

norrow evening at the home of Miss Verna Richey, on Downey avenue. Invitations were issued yesterday by Proessor and Mrs. Samuel A. Harker for a reception to be given at their home, on Julian avenue, on next Friday evening. Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, who have been visiting Mrs. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs.

Bowman, on Downey avenue, will return to their home in Paris, Ill., this week. Mrs. Orville Carvin and daughter Margaret will leave Tuesday for Ann Arbor, Mich., where she will visit her mother, Mrs. Demia Thrasher, for several weeks, A great deal of time spent foolishly courting will be saved in the glorious days Miss Mabel Norris will give a tea on



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son, and Miss Helen Perry, of Lowell, Mass., the guest of Miss Anne Hurty. The young ladies of the Pi Beta Phi fraternity have issued invitations for a large dance to be given at the home of Mrs. Cook, one of their patronesses, in Indian-

The Irvington Shakspeare Coterie met vesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. George Cottman, on University avenue, The programme consisted of a reading of the second act of "Julius Caesar."

The Irvington Tuesday Club will meet Tuesday afernoon with Mrs. W. S. Moffett. Papers will be read by Mrs. C. "The Age of Pericles;" Mrs. W. S. Moffett, "Old Greek Social Life;" Mrs. J. M. Freeman, on "Homer and the Hiad;" Mrs. J. T. Layman, on "Sacred Shrines;" Mrs. A. N. Towles, on "Queen of the Air.

The Modern Child's Attitude Towards

THE PITY OF IT.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Some time ago Sorosis had a literary meeting and the Sorosisters assailed the good old-fashioned fairy story. The shades of Hans Andersen and Grimm did not appear to rebuke the bold mortals

who thus rode roughshod over cherished traditions and brutally abused tales hallowed by the love of generations of children, but it was a matter of wonder to more than one woman present that the goblins did not catch Sorosis and carry her away from her luncheon and her essays into the world of fancy and poetry where the little people live. Of course, the goblins may not have cared for the presence of such a disturbingly prosaic person in the land of fancy.

The gist of Sorosis's protest was that fairy stories lacked logic and common sense and all the other disagreeable and practical things considered necessary for children who might some day have to battle with the world. The benefits to be derived from dreaming, the beauties of fancy, the lessons of chivalry and kindness, the code that provides that virtue be rewarded and evil punished taught by all good fairy stories-none of these things Sorosis deemed good and many of them she didn't approve of at all.

How pleased and happy the Sorosisters

udge's bench the other day when a num-

submitted in a competition for a prize of-

fered by a children's magazine. Apparent-

have been had they been on the

ly the day of fanciful children is over. The young imagination grows with what children read in lieu of fairy stories are accountable for the sad state of things indicated in the following address, delivered by the principal judge of the stories "I never felt so depressed in my life! And stories, to be sure! Oh, the weary weight of woe that burdens all of them, with a few bright exceptions. Surely, my dear members, you have not yet crossed that rubicon which makes it necessary that everything fanciful or fantastic should turn out to be but a dream, or that all the bright elves, sprites, fairies, goblins and little people should have to turn into real mortals at the right moment, and only have you to have let your imaginations run a little riot. I should have welcomed with then a bear, and then into a green parrot, cannot tell you how glad I should have been to have met him. Are there no princesses left to be saved? No giants left to be fought? Have we indeed left the region of romance so far behind that all the kind-hearted fairles have to adopt the disguise of a hospital nurse; and is no one to get a glimpse into fairyland, unless tender hearts, which have taken you into the houses of the poor and have made you feel that above all things the poor shoul be comforted and shown a land of brightness and promise which to them can be but a dream! It is not that I underrate this sympathy with all that is suffering, and especially with suffering children, only I think you are apt to get a little morbid and I want you to write from life as I want you to draw from life, and these poor little children savor to me somewhat of stories that have been told before and are just of that type which is seized upon to point a moral and adorn a tale which without it would not be of much ber of exceedingly pretty stories; but they are not, for the most part, fairy stories. Next time I shall ask you to take me to Topsy-turvy Land; and, mind, I shall insist upon being taken in a flying chariot drawn by dragons, unless I am wafted for miles on a magic carpet. And I won't be put off with beneficient old gentlemen; good fairies they may be, in their way, but their place is in a different sort story. And I utterly refuse to do without fairy wands, incantations, philtres, witches, curses, and all the paraphernalia that goes to form a real good old-fashioned fairy

How One Winter Came. In the Lake Region.

Clothed in the shadow of a smoky haze; The fields were dead, the wind had lost its will, And all the lands were hushed by wood and hill, In those gray, withered days.

Behind a mist the blear sun rose and set, At night the moon would nestle in a cloud; sherman, a ghost, did cast his net The fisherman, a ghost, did cast his net. The lake its shores forgot to chafe and fret, And hushed its caverns loud. Far in the smoky woods the birds were mute,

Or far in swamps the lizard's lonesome lute Would pipe in thirst, or by some gnarled root The tree-toad trilled his dream. From day to day still hushed the season's mood, The streams stayed in their runnels shrund

Save that from blackened tree a jay would

Suns rose aghast by wave and shore and wood, And all the world, with ominous silence, stood In weird expectancy: When one strange night the sun like blood w

Flooding the heavens in a ruddy hue; led srew the lake, the sere fields parched Red grew the marshes where the creeks stole But never a wind-breath blew.

That night I felt the winter in my veins, A joyous tremor of the ley glow; And woke to hear the north's wild vibrant 224-228 WEST MARYLAND STREET. While far and wide, by withered woods an

> -W. Wilfred Campbell. Looking Forward.

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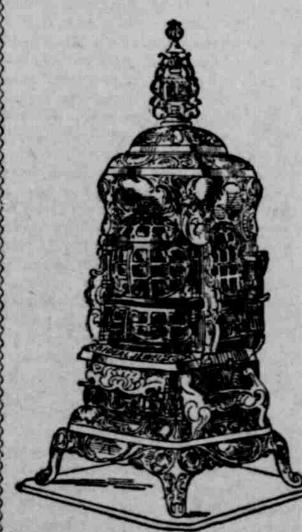
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